

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 234 341  
A1

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 87101406.4

(22) Date of filing: 03.02.87

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>: B 29 C 67/14  
B 29 C 43/12  
//(B29K105/06, B29L31:30)



(30) Priority: 26.02.86 US 833304

(43) Date of publication of application:  
02.09.87 Bulletin 87/36.

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
DE FR GB NL SE

(71) Applicant: THE BUDD COMPANY  
3155 W. Big Beaver Road  
Troy, MI 48084(US)

(72) Inventor: Freeman, Richard Benjamin  
405 Riblett Lane  
Wilmington Delaware 19809(US)

(74) Representative: Finck, Dieter et al,  
Patentanwälte v. Fünser, Ebbinghaus, Finck Mariahilfplatz  
2 & 3  
D-8000 München 90(DE)

(54) Perimeter resin feeding of composite structures.

(57) A resin transfer molding system includes a plurality of ports (24) for injecting resin into reinforcement material (54,56), which preferably comprises fabric, disposed between upper and lower mold pieces (58,62) to form a structural part. Channels (30) are provided adjacent the fabric reinforcement material (54,56) and act as reservoirs to permit relatively fast and efficient injection of the resin without excessive applied pressure.

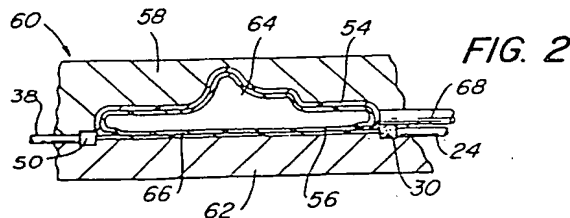


FIG. 2

THE BUDD COMPANY

EPAC-34656.5  
February 3, 1987

## PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

In a copending European patent application No. 86108600.7/  
0 212 140 there is described a method of forming a  
hollow fiber reinforced structure of varying cross sections. The  
5 method includes impregnating fiber material while utilizing an  
inflatable bladder. This present application utilizes some of the  
steps described in the copending application.

The aforementioned application involves resin transfer  
molding (RTM). In this copending application resin is applied  
10 to fiber material disposed between an upper and lower mold piece,  
with an inflatable bladder occupying the hollow area of the struc-  
ture being formed.

Many composite structures formed by resin transfer  
molding (RTM), as illustrated in the copending application,  
15 utilizing an injection port for injecting the resin and a vent  
port for venting air during the resin injection. While the system  
described in the copending application is generally satisfactory,  
it provides some inconvenience when large structures are to be  
formed.

20 For large structures, such as sandwich panels, automotive  
floor pans or hoods, decks, fenders as well as other parts, the  
feeding of the part from a single central port results in some  
disadvantages. For example, the further the resin flows from a  
single central fill port, the greater area of reinforcement which  
25 must be impregnated. This requires higher inlet resin pressures  
and results in slower port fillout.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved resin transfer molding system and method.

5 It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved resin transfer molding system and method in which the pressures at which the resin is injected is minimized.

10 It is still a further object of this invention to provide an improved resin transfer molding system and method in which the speed at which the resin may be injected is greatly increased.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 In accordance with the present invention, resin is applied to a fabric material disposed between upper and lower mold pieces to form a structural member. The resin is applied under relatively low pressure through a plurality of ports to fill one or more channels or grooves which act as reservoirs which are disposed adjacent to the reinforcement material, which may be made of a fabric material. Vents are disposed to vent the air as the resin is injected into the fabric material.

20 Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent and suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, from a reading of the following specification and claims, taken in conjunction with the accompany drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a side view, partly broken away, of an automotive side frame structure, of the type which may be formed using the present invention;

5           Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view, taken along lines 2-2 of Fig. 1, including upper and lower molds not illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the part formed, as illustrated in Fig. 2;

10           Fig. 4 is a front view of a panel structure which may be formed utilizing the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view taken along lines 5-5 of Fig. 4, and

15           Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view illustrating the formation of another irregular shaped member, in accordance with the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20           The present invention will be described in connection with the embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1, 4 and 6. The invention is directed toward increasing the speed at which the structures may be impregnated with resin. Also, the amount of pressure required to inject the resin may be minimized when the present invention is employed, thereby reducing the possibility of high pressures "washing" or displacing the reinforcement material.

25           Referring to Fig. 1, an automotive frame 10 is illustrated. The frame may include front post 12, center post 14 and rear post 16.

- 4 -

The frame is designed to provide door openings 18 and 20 and a window opening 22.

In the copending European application 86108600.7 /  
0 212 140 a portion of an automobile structure is  
5 illustrated which forms part of a door frame for an  
automobile. The frame may include various joints,  
curved surfaces and areas of irregular cross sections.  
A singular integral cured structure was formed from  
several prelocated, but unimpregnated, fiber pieces which  
10 were subsequently injected with resin and suitably molded and  
cured. The structure included a hollow area extending  
thereto. The present invention includes many of the  
steps illustrated in the copending patent application.  
In the present invention, however, the structure 10  
15 is much larger than the structure illustrated in the  
copending application.

Because of the relatively large structure involved in the  
present application, if a single source of resin was used to impreg-  
nate the structure 10, a relatively long time would be involved to  
20 complete the impregnation of a single structure. Also, a relatively  
high amount of pressure would be required to inject the resin. High  
input pressures may collapse the inflatable bag used or may displace  
the fabric material.

Referring again to Fig. 1, along with Figs. 2 and 3, a  
25 source of resin is connected to a plurality of inlet ports 24 to  
impregnate the fiber material 26 which ultimately forms the solid  
structures. Between the resin inlet ports 24 and the fibrous

- 5 -

material 26, there are provided a plurality of channels or  
reservoirs 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36. The grooves or reservoirs are  
disposed adjacent the fibrous material 26. Channels or reservoirs  
receive the resin from the ports 24. When the resin is applied  
5 under pressure, the fibrous material 26 is impregnated with the  
resin. A plurality of air vents 38 is provided to vent the air as  
the resin is injected into the fibrous material. Vent groove 48  
is disposed about the periphery of the frame, vent groove 50 is  
disposed at the center post 14, and vent groove 54 is disposed at  
10 the end post 16 to facilitate the venting of the air to the vent  
ports 38.

In Fig. 1, for purposes of explanation, the pieces are  
not illustrated. However, the various channels for reservoirs for  
receiving the resin are actually part of the mold involved, and  
15 may be in the upper or lower mold piece. Likewise, the air vent  
grooves also form part of the mold involved.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, a single integrally cured  
structure then is developed from several prelocated fibrous pieces,  
such as pieces 54 and 56. The piece 54 is placed within the inner  
20 wall of the piece 58 of a mold 60 and is lapped over the piece 56.  
The piece 56 is disposed on the inner wall of the lower piece 62  
of the mold 60. A hollow area 64 extends through the structure,  
as in the aforementioned copending patent application.

Prior to closing the mold 60, an inflatable bladder 66,  
25 is inserted between pieces 54 and 56. The bladder may comprise a

- 6 -

plurality of pieces cut to suitable shapes and sizes, corresponding to the shape and size of the structure to be formed.

Air, or other suitable gas from a pressurized source, is applied through a conduit 68 into the inflatable bladder 66 causing it to inflate to force it against the fibrous pieces 54 and 56.

With the mold 60 closed, resin under pressure is forced through the inlet ports 24 into the various reservoirs or channels into the fibrous material. Air is vented from the fibrous material from ports 38 as the resin is being injected to insure that there are no voids in the fibrous material.

Following are steps for impregnating the fibrous material with resin, a curing operation is performed. Depending upon the chosen resin, the curing could be done either at room temperature or an elevated temperature, which involves heating the fibrous material with the resin while under pressure. The curing completes the formation of the structure 10, which is the side frame illustrated in Fig. 1.

Referring to Figs. 4 and 5, a sandwich panel structure 70 is formed between a mold 72, which includes upper and lower pieces 74 and 76. The sandwich panel structure 70 includes urethane material 48 at a core surrounded by fiberglass or other fibrous material skins 80. A channel or reservoir 82 is disposed about the periphery of the main panel structure 70. Resin is injected to the skin 80 from resin inlet ports 83 to the reservoir 82 to the skin 80.



- 7 -

It is noted that resin is injected completely around the panel or structure edge to allow molding of the complete structural edging as well as the sandwich skin. In one embodiment of the invention, the skins were .035 inches thick fiberglass, which is relatively thin with respect to RTM. The perimeter resin feeding permitted such a thin skin to be completely impregnated.

An air vent 84 disposed toward the center of the panel is centrally disposed. The single air vent 84 is relatively close to all the inlet resin ports 83. This permits relatively fast injection of the resin under relatively low pressure. The vent port 84 extends completely through the foam core as illustrated by the dotted lines.

Referring to Fig. 6, a fiber structure 86 is formed between a mold 88 which includes upper and lower pieces 90 and 92. Resin is injected through a conduit 94 into a channel or groove 96, which is disposed about the periphery of the fibrous piece 86. An air vent 96 is centrally disposed to vent the air as the resin is injected into the piece 86. As in previous embodiment, a plurality of conduit 94 may be provided to assure fast resin injection at relatively low pressure.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of forming a solid fiber reinforced structure comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a mold having upper and lower pieces with one of said pieces including a channel for receiving resin;

5 (b) placing fibrous material along the inner walls of said upper and lower pieces adjacent said channel;

(c) injecting resin through said channel into said fibrous material, and

-10 (d) curing said fibrous material to form said solid fiber reinforced structure.

2. A method as set forth in Claim 1 wherein a second channel is provided in one of said mold pieces to vent air as said resin is being injected.

3. A method as set forth in Claim 2 wherein said fiber reinforced structure comprises a hollow structure and an additional step is provided of placing an inflatable member within said fibrous material within said mold.

4. A method as set forth in Claim 2 wherein said fiber reinforced structure comprises foam disposed within said mold.

5. A method as set forth in Claim 1 wherein said resin is injected through a plurality of inlet ports from a resin source through said channel into said fibrous material.

6. A method as set forth in Claim 5 wherein an outlet port is centrally disposed between said inlet ports to vent air as said resin is injected into said fibrous material.

FIG. 1

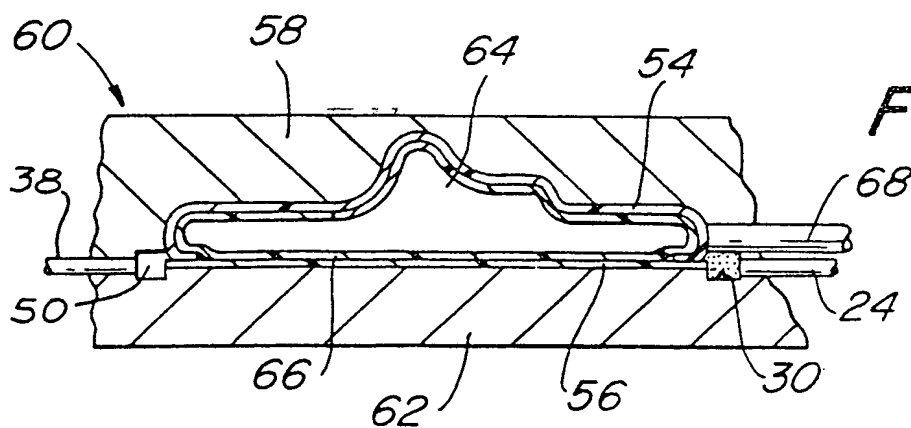
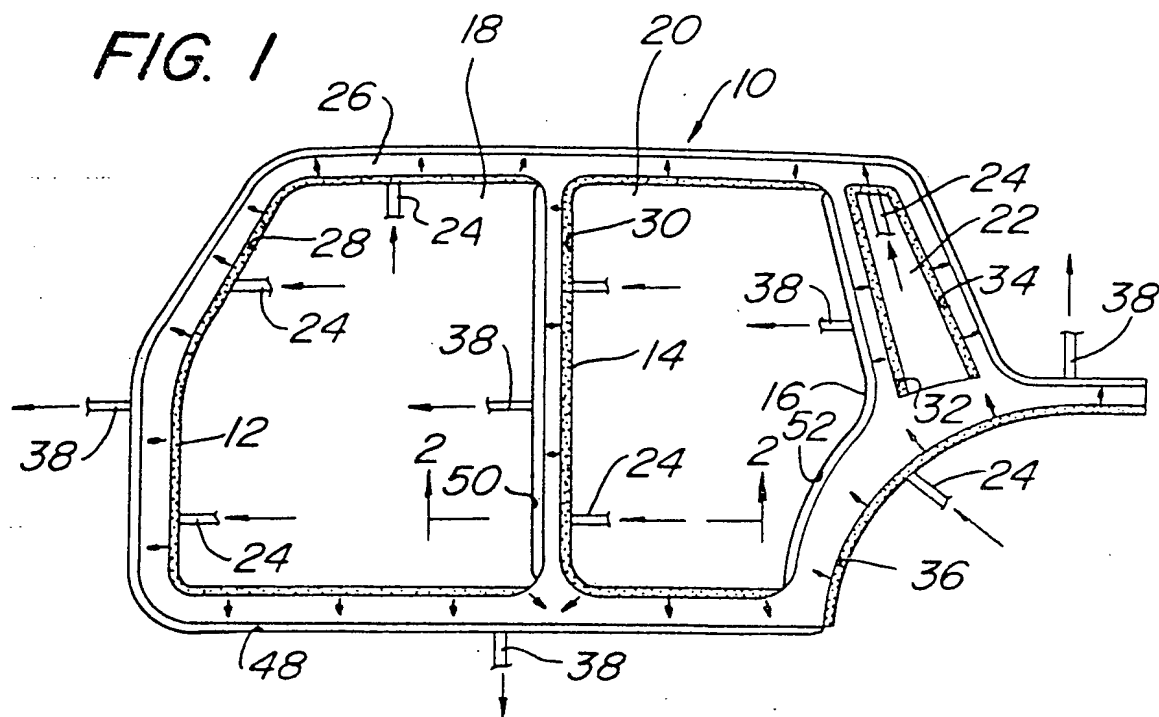


FIG. 2

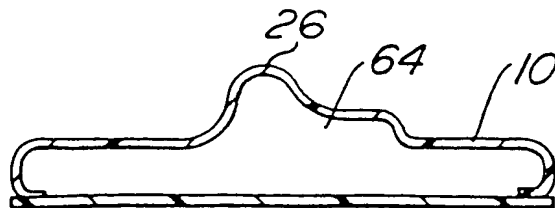
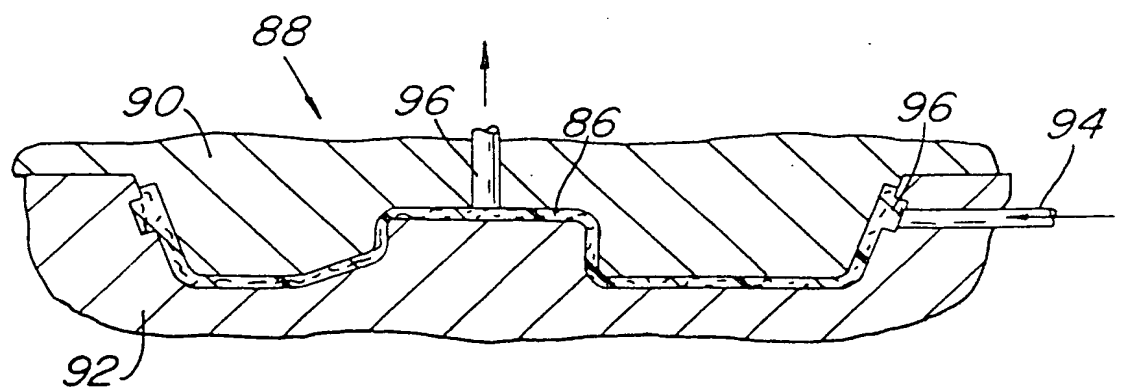
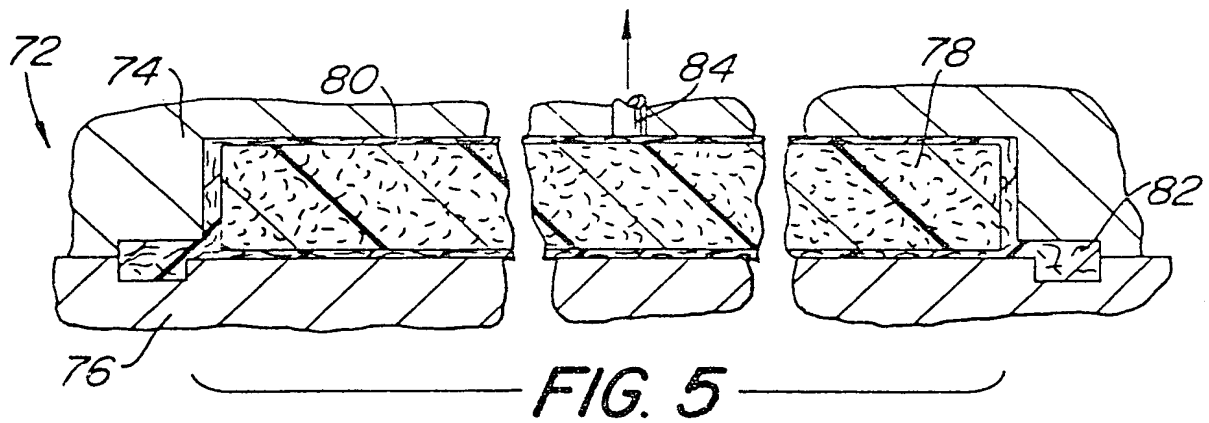
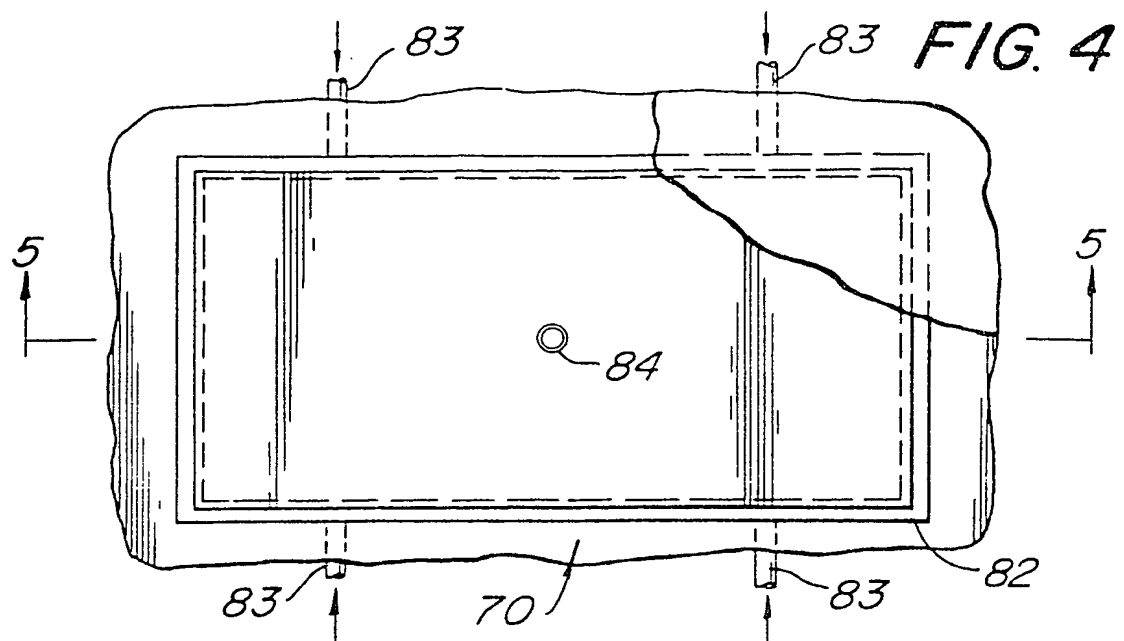


FIG. 3

2/7





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0234341

Application number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 87101406.4
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
Y	US - A - 2 859 936 (WARNKEN) * Fig. 11 * --	1-3	B 29 C 67/14 B 29 C 43/12 /B 29 K 105:06
Y	US - A - 3 340 119 (WILTSHIRE) * Totality * --	1-3	B 29 L 31:30
A	US - A - 3 309 450 (RODGERS) * Totality * --	1-3, 5, 6	
A	US - A - 4 209 432 (SCHWARZ) * Totality * ----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			B 29 C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 31-03-1987	Examiner REININGER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons Δ : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	